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## THE CYSTIC LUNG\*

J. J. SINGER, M. D.

Los Angeles

THE paper of Doctor Ruschin covers the subject of the cystic lung from various standpoints. The different types of cysts, that is, the true congenital, the hydatid cyst, and the acquired cyst, each represent a different type and can be differentiated by a careful history, and particularly by x-ray studies.

The use of iodized oil applied into the bronchus, or directly by a puncture of the chest wall, has furnished considerable information as to the character of the cysts, and also their extent. In the ordinary film of the chest, the fine walls of the cyst are frequently not visualized, but when the films are taken tangentially, complete outlines are frequently observed.

In children, and occasionally in adults, the large balloon cysts are taken for spontaneous pneumothoraces, and the use of iodized oil in this type is particularly valuable.

Another method to determine which is a cyst, and which pneumothorax, is to insert a needle connected with a manometer; if one obtains the usual variations, a little air is introduced into the space. One can then see whether he is in the pleural space or a cyst. I have seen three cases in which iodized oil was put into the pleural space which produced a symphysis of the pleural sheets so that spontaneous pneumothorax could not develop when the cyst ruptures.

Patients may live a long time with cysts, but when they are infected it becomes a surgical problem.

In the emphysematous type, one can see the size of the cyst enlarge from month to month and from year to year. This rarely happens in the congenital type. In one case that I have observed in a man in the eighties with severe dyspnea, the diagnosis of pulmonary cyst was made, when the patient died suddenly, a small carcinoma was found at the end of the bronchus which partially blocked the bronchus and the large cyst developed. At the post-

\* From the University of Southern California School of Medicine.

Discussion given before the California Trudeau Society, Fresno, April 8, 1943.

mortem the lung looked like a large balloon; a slight nick with the knife and the walls of the cyst collapsed.

The treatment of the acquired cysts of the lung is nonsurgical, and symptomatic—that is, by restricted activities and attention to the general health. The hydatid form of cyst is rare in this country, and is almost always connected with liver echinococcus.

2208 West Third Street.

### LUNG FLUKES\*

LT. COMDR. JOHN MILLER, M. C., U. S. N. R.  
*Oakland*

THE lung fluke, or paragonomous Westermanni, is endemic in the South Pacific Islands. It has a complicated life cycle; but, human in section, is mostly crab or crayfish. Direct transfer of its section is possible. Differential diagnosis from other tropical diseases is necessary. There may be thoracic, abdominal, or granular symptoms.

Brown flecks in a very tenacious sputum is suggestive. The eggs are found in fresh unstained sputum. X-ray examination of the chest may well be negative.

The lung fluke infection should be suspected in any patient from the South Pacific who has chronic bronchial disease; secondly, a peculiar type of chest pain, or thrombophlebitis.

The diagnosis is essentially a laboratory procedure and depends upon finding the typical egg under the microscope.

Oak Knoll Hospital.

### WHAT IS HAPPENING TO THE YOUTH OF TODAY?†

C. MORLEY SELLERY, M. D.  
*Los Angeles*

THE paradox of youth inspired to new heights of patriotism, willingness to serve, desire to attain skills which will best serve in our war effort, and youth neglected at home, breaking away from school to work at wages which they are too inexperienced to know how to spend prudently, seeking excitement and unhindered by any mature judgment or guidance, paints an alarming picture in the paper.

The breaking down of the home life, the inadequacy of health agencies because of lowered budgets and depleted personnel requirements, the increase of juvenile delinquency, are all brought to the forefront of attention.

Youth will do its part in the war effort, says the author, but will adults do their part in keeping the good that has been in the world to help make this the kind of world the youth are struggling to build?

Chamber of Commerce Building.

\* Synopsis of a paper read before the California Trudeau Society, Fresno, April 8, 1943.

The opinions and assertions contained herein are the private ones of the writer and are not to be used as official or reflecting the view of the Naval Department or the naval service at large.

† Synopsis of a paper read before the California Tuberculosis Association, Fresno, April 7, 1943.

### WHAT IS HAPPENING TO THE YOUTH OF TODAY?\*

C. F. PERROTT  
*Turlock*

THE speaker made his discussion of the topic under four headings: Awareness of the interdependence of all countries of the world; suppression of social menaces; home teaching of basic moral truths; and adherence by adults to laws for spiritual growth. Youth will meet the problems presented to it by the war, said the speaker; they are patriotic, earnest and enthusiastic, but they still look to the adults for leadership. Like others discussing the subject, the speaker ends with a question: "How well are we adults doing?"

Turlock Union High School.

### WHAT IS HAPPENING TO THE YOUTH OF TODAY?†

WALTER H. BROWN, M. D.  
*Berkeley*

I FIND myself in complete agreement with the deep concern with reference to the signs of increased delinquency, inadequate provision for wholesome recreation and the apparent disintegration of family. Surely all of these are danger signals and demand action. They should result in social action.

However, in spite of all of the unavoidable tragedy of war, one can detect unmistakable signs that many youths are finding themselves with a purpose so high and holy that they are willing and eager to fight or even die for it. This has nothing to do with whether they are rich or poor, educated, or ignorant. It is the inherent soundness of the majority of youth who have grown up under our American way of life, many of whom are already proving their essential worth in every part of the globe.

It seems to me that our obligation, as adults, is the need to so live and act that we will be worthy of the sacrifices that youth is making in our behalf.

University of California.

### CHILDREN IN WAR WORKERS' HOMES†

ELIZABETH HALL  
*San Francisco*

THE paper discusses the basic needs of children, which are the same, war or no war: good health, security and opportunity for development.

It further discusses what California is doing to meet the basic needs of children. War has made meeting this need more difficult, and, according to

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Copy of complete paper may be secured from the California Tuberculosis Association.

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